

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 287

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY, KING LEAR.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE SEAGULL.

ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIMSON SHIELD; OR, MYSTERY OF THE RAINBOW.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF OUT OF THE STREETS.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE NEW DRAMA OF L'AMOUR.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS, 20. LUCRETIA BORDIA.

KELLY &amp; LYONS' MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS, 20. LUCRETIA BORDIA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway.—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS, 20. LUCRETIA BORDIA.

TOMMY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO VOCALISM. NEGRO MINSTRELS, 20.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 11 Broadway.—THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINDARD AND FAIRVILLE COMPANY.

WOODS' MUSICAL AND THEATRE, 11th street and Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.

DOWDNEY HALL, 505 Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED SINGING BLIND.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 234 street, corner of Eighth avenue.—MCCOY'S MINSTRELS.

TRYING HALL, Irving place.—FALLON'S STREPTOTIONS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE RED SCARF.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—THE POST BOY, OR THE SINGING PARTY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 13, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 12.

Minister Hale's address to General Serrano in recognition of the revolutionary government of Spain with the reply of the General were couched in the most hopeful terms for the people. The Cubans in Madrid are to send two members to the Junta. General Dulce is appointed Captain General of Cuba. Paris reports say that Prim favors a monarchy and aspires to be King himself. A new Spanish loan has been taken. Additional measures of judicial and social reform were announced in Madrid.

A fatal riot took place at an election canvass in England. The Fenian State prisoners held at Dartmouth, England, are to be released.

Consols 94½ money. Five-twenty 74½ in London and 77½ in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse strong.

Cotton bunched in Liverpool, with middling up-ends at 103½, a 105½. Broadstuffs and provisions quiet and almost unchanged.

By steamship at this port we have interesting mail details of our cable telegrams from Europe to the 1st of October.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The President has issued, through General Grant's headquarters, an order to the army and navy, citing extracts bearing upon the duties of army or navy officers in reference to elections for President and Vice President.

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has decided that the Sheriff of the county cannot exercise exclusive or paramount authority in that city for the preservation of the peace, but that the power is vested solely in the Mayor, whom the Sheriff is only authorized to assist. Judge Allison, of the Court, recommends to Mayor McMichael to have the Sheriff arrested, and notifies him that if a regular complaint is entered the warrant will be issued.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, is in Washington. He has applied to the War Department for troops to aid in preserving the peace in the State today, as the disfranchising reliefs, he asserts, are threatening to vote at all hazards.

Lersundi, the Captain General of Cuba, has issued a proclamation acknowledging the sovereignty of the new provisional government in Spain and inviting all to join him in fealty and allegiance to it as the lawful authority. The proclamation has been well received among the citizens of the "ever faithful Isle."

Private accounts from Porto Rico state that the insurrections are not the insignificant affairs that the officials represent them to be, but are quite extensive, and in addition an outbreak among the native soldiery is apprehended.

Advices from Maracaibo, Venezuela, dated the 12th ult., state that government vessels had arrived before the port and it was supposed a blockade would be established. There was little probability that any arrangement could be made between the central government and that of Maracaibo. General Perez has been repulsed by the troops from Maracaibo and has retired higher up the Cucuta river with his forces. The State of Trujillo has declared in favor of the central government, and it is expected that Merida Yahuira will follow the example.

Late advices from St. Thomas state that extensive detachments have been discovered. It appears that for the last year the accounts of the Chief Justice of the colony have not been looked into until within a few days, when a deficit was found amounting to \$18,000. He was immediately suspended by the Governor and then died at Vieques. His name is Rosenstand. The "floating dock" is advertised for sale under seizure for the company's liabilities. The sale will take place in December. The Danish gunboat Dianna arrived on the 23d of September, with his Excellency the Captain General, from St. Croix, who came to investigate the case of the late Chief Justice. It left again with his Excellency on the 26th. The weather has been remarkably fine for the last two weeks. There has been abundance of rain and fresh cool winds. There continues very little shipping in the harbor.

The harbor at Kingston, Jamaica, according to dates of the 10th ult., is being examined by a competent engineer, with a view to constructing a dock.

Dates from Barbados are to the 8th ult. The crop of the current year had been shipped almost to the last hoghead, amounting to 8,000 hogheads sugar, 23,000 puncheons rum, 1,315 hogheads and 1,765 barrels of molasses.

The proceeding of Mr. Hale in recognizing the new provisional government at Madrid has been approved by the Department of State at Washington.

General George H. Thomas arrived in Washington yesterday, but will return to Tennessee in a day or two, as the Dyer court martial, upon which he was detailed, has been postponed.

Registration has commenced in Alabama, and the Governor has issued his proclamation for an election on the 3d of November for President, Congressmen and State officials, after which no election will again be held until 1870.

The Saco arrived at Key West from Aspinwall on Sunday. All well on board.

## THE CITY.

The Episcopal Convention continued its session at Trinity chapel yesterday. At the opening the Psalms were read alternately by the ministers and congregation, but were not chanted by the choir. A resolution dividing the diocese of Maryland was agreed to and approved by the House of Bishops. A memorial was presented by Dr. Strubler asking the Diocesan Convention of New Jersey asking an increase of the pay of clergymen so that their salaries might be brought up to the standard of specie which

was read and referred to a special committee. Judge Comingsham, of Pennsylvania, offered some twenty memorials praying for a canon against the unnecessary ceremonial that are being used in great part during church service. He accompanied them by a proposed new canon to that effect. A recess prevented a warm debate on this blow at ritualism, and the memorial and proposed canon were referred to the Committee on Canons. A resolution appointing a joint committee of the two houses as an organ of communication with other branches of the church on the subject of unity or syndical unions was unanimously passed.

The case of the United States against John D. McHenry, the principal witness in the late prosecution against Commissioner Rollins and others, was fixed for hearing yesterday in the United States Commissioner's Court before Commissioner Osborn. The defendant is charged with having committed perjury in his evidence against Rollins, Harland and others. On application of his counsel the examination was postponed till Friday next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The East River Ferry Company were the defendants in a suit for damages yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, on the plea of a little girl whose fingers were crushed between the boat and the slip on the Hunter's Point line. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff allowing her \$2,000 damages.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn was opened yesterday. There was not a sufficient attendance of jurors present and a new panel was ordered. Several prisoners were arraigned and the day of trial fixed.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Hamburg, Captain Meier, will leave Hoboken at two o'clock P. M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Leo, Captain Dearborn, will leave pier 16 East River at three P. M. to-day for Savannah.

The stock market was variable yesterday. Government securities were strong. Gold closed at 137½ a 137½.

The beef cattle market yesterday was only moderately active and prices for all grades were in buyers' favor, prime and extra steers selling at 15½c, a 16½c, fair to good at 14c, a 15½c, and inferior to ordinary 10c, a 13c. The arrivals were 288 head. Milch cows were quiet, but steady, at \$100 a \$125 for extra, \$75 a \$95 for fair to prime and \$40 a \$70 for inferior to common. For veal calves the demand was fair at former prices, viz.:—Extra, 12c, a 13½c; prime, 11c, a 11½c; common to good, 10c, a 11c; inferior, 8c, a 9c. Sheep were in good demand, with liberal arrivals prices were 12½c, a 13½c, with extra, 8½c, a 9½c; prime, 5½c, a 6c; common to good, 4c, a 5½c; inferior, 4c, a 4½c. Lambs were in demand, but lower, selling at 6½c, a 7½c. The swine market was rather easier, though quite active. Prime sold at 9½c, fair to good at 9½c, a 9½c, and common at 8½c, a 9c.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel C. W. Thomas, of the United States army, and F. Braggiotti, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge J. K. Porter, of Albany; General J. A. Zabriskie, and Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, of the United States army; W. S. Smith, of Detroit; Charles Blackie, of Washington; Congressman Boutwell and Dr. L. J. McBride, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Hunter, of the United States army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Whyte, of Maryland, is at the New York Hotel.

General W. D. McCallish, of the United States army, and Captain A. H. Luck, of the Eighty-fourth regiment British infantry, are at the Brevoort House.

Ignacio Gomez, Minister of Nicaragua and Honduras; W. Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, and Dr. W. Bourne, of Calcutta, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge J. S. Clarkson, of Montana; General Hagner, of the United States army; General John L. Swift, of Boston; Congressman N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Judge P. Sullivan, of New Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## General Grant's Administration.

Believing that the State elections of this day will not shake the prevailing impression of General Grant's election in November—believing, in other words, that General Grant is to be our next President—we are naturally drawn to consider the difficulties, the advantages, and the probable policy and consequences to the country of his administration.

The first difficulty confronting him, if not in the meantime removed, will be the Tenure of Office law—that law under which the executive branch of the government, as previously recognized under the constitution, was reduced to a mere appendage of the Senate.

Before that law was passed the President, in his discretion, could at least remove any unfaithful, refractory or unsatisfactory subordinate in any of the executive departments, and the Senate had not the power of enforcing his restoration. But under this Tenure of Office law no executive subordinate whose appointment requires a confirmation by the Senate can be removed by the President without the consent of the Senate. Mr. Johnson, for instance, in the absence of the Senate, may suspend any executive subordinate; but at the first session of the Senate thereafter he must give his reasons to that body for such suspension; and if the Senate shall vote that such reasons are insufficient the suspended officer is reinstated. The case of Stanton, as Secretary of War, culminating in Johnson's impeachment trial, and in his escape from a conviction of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and from expulsion from the White House by one vote, is a fine illustration of the intent and working of this Tenure of Office law.

President Johnson, with his narrow escape from that trial, discovered that the law in question was a dangerous trap, and that, with the addition to the High Court of Impeachment of some thirteen or fourteen radical Senators from the South, it would be wise on his part not again to put his foot in it. We see what has followed. His subordinates, especially those engaged in the collections and disbursements of the Treasury Department, go their own way, engage in their own schemes and rings of corruption and spoliation, and snap their fingers in the President's face. He cannot touch them, for before them is the triple brazen shield of the Tenure of Office law, and behind that is an anti-Johnson Senate. Furthermore, as the law stands, the Cabinet of Johnson may continue for one month after his inauguration to hold their places as the Cabinet of Grant, unless the Senate concur meantime in a change.

But it may be said that this law will be no difficulty to General Grant, inasmuch as he and the Senate, of the same party, will be of one mind in the matter of removals from and appointments to office. How do we know this? Within six months after Grant's inauguration the present party lines in the Senate may disappear and new lines of division may be formed which may make the agreement on Tom, Dick or Harry as difficult between Grant and the Senate as it is between the Senate and Johnson. In any event the manacles with which Congress, in its violent partisan hostility, has locked fast the hands of President Johnson should not be transferred to the hands of Grant. It is a degradation of the Presidential office utterly unjustifiable, even against Johnson, and an excrescence upon the govern-

ment which, with the reassembling of Congress, ought to be removed.

Thus relieved from the shackles fastened upon Johnson, General Grant will be in a position, in the reorganization of the personnel of his administration, to act with some degree of independence. Otherwise he will be in reality the subordinate and under the thumb of the Vice President at the head of the Senate, as Johnson is now under the thumb of "Old Ben Wade." Relieved, however, of this Tenure of Office law, we may look for an independent broad gauge administration from General Grant, including a Cabinet and a policy adopted without the intervention of a Senatorial caucus. We shall look to Grant for the speedy removal of all the disfranchisement of the Southern ex-rebel whites under the fourteenth amendment, and then for the restoration to the democratic party of all the late slaveholding States with the acquisition of the balance of power from the negro vote. We shall expect a reorganization of our financial and taxation systems on a sound basis of retrenchment and reform, and for the settlement of the Mexican problem, and all our outstanding foreign accounts to the honor, glory and prosperity of the Great Republic.

In the herculean work of cleaning out the Augean stables of the Treasury Department we shall look to President Grant for the saving of at least one hundred millions of money now lost to the Treasury, through the existing whiskey rings, tobacco rings, tariff rings and all sorts of plundering revenue rings, insiders and outsiders combined; but to enable the President to reach these fellows this odious Tenure of Office law must be repealed. Wall street and all its affiliations have been and are already actively discounting on their estimates of the good time coming under Grant's administration, upon the general idea that his Cabinet will be a good one, and that his financial policy, his Southern policy, his foreign policy and his general policy in the matter of appointments will be safe and sound and eminently practical and conservative.

There is a prevailing feeling that instead of any shock under President Grant to any of the business interests of the country everything, with the government in his hands, will go on smoothly and prosperously, and that all sections will share in the profits—that, for example, with the restoration of law and order and a staple system of things in the South, Southern lands will rise in value and Southern agricultural products will receive a new impulse equal to hundreds of millions added to the general wealth of the nation.

But all these reasonable expectations, resting upon the known character of General Grant as a man possessing an uncommon fund of first rate practical, honest common sense, may be marred and spoiled, unless in advance he is relieved from the shackles which under this Tenure of Office law make the President the mere creature of the dominant faction in the Senate.

## The Southern Electoral Vote—The President and the Military.

President Johnson yesterday issued an order to army officers in command in the several Southern districts, defining their duties in regard to the elections and calling their attention to those provisions of law forbidding any interference or intimidation on the part of the military or naval forces at such times. In this President Johnson is right. Many of the military commanders have entirely misunderstood their duties and made themselves ridiculous. Their province is to preserve the peace and aid in suppressing riots. If the people of the unreconstructed States choose to vote for Presidential electors the military have no right to interfere. Whether the votes of such States will or will not be counted is altogether a different matter. But the blundering folly of military commanders and uneasy politicians who are making so much fuss over the electoral votes of the South lies in not comprehending the fact that the majority for General Grant in the loyal States will be so overwhelming that it could make no difference in the grand result if every ex-rebel State, reconstructed or unreconstructed, were to be counted in favor of Seymour. Such a concession would only make Seymour's vote a little more respectable in point of numbers than McClellan's. The loyal States will decide this election with a unanimity even greater than that with which they re-elected Abraham Lincoln, and the Southern electoral vote could not alter the verdict were it to go to Washington, to Texas or to a hotter place in the effort.

## The Cuban Question in Spain.

The Cubans resident in Spain at the moment of the outbreak of the revolution against the government of the Queen appear to have been fully alive to the importance of the occasion, as affording a grand opportunity for the obliteration of the distinctions of citizen class as between colonial subjects and those resident near the seat of authority. On the exile of the Crown they immediately demanded that the inhabitants of the island should be represented in any legislative body called to consult on and shape the future executive destiny of the country at large. Knowing their rights and "daring to maintain" them, they have been completely successful. Our cable telegrams from Paris, dated yesterday, state that the Cubans now in Spain will be permitted to choose two members of the Central Junta of government; so that, the essential of the legislative representation being secured, there is no doubt that Cuba, Captain General Lersundi having officially recognized the Junta of government, will hold constitutional elections, send members to the Cortes and be represented in the home Parliament, thus marching suddenly far ahead of the people of British North America in that vital matter of the relations between the governing power and the governed.

News reports as to the state of feeling in Cuba with regard to the change effected in the government of Spain reach us almost daily from Madrid, London, Paris and even Berlin—an unusual state of affairs, showing the advantages of a prompt use of the Atlantic cable—and in this category we have the assertion of a Paris journal of yesterday's date to the effect that General Lersundi, has given "this objection to the revolution," a fact stated in our Havana cable telegrams of the same date. General Lersundi has great experience in official matters. He is, however, to be relieved by General Dulce.

## Progress of Civilization and the Jockey Club Races.

When, a few years ago, the American Jockey Club was organized it was confidently predicted that it would lead to a rapid development of civilization in the United States, and particularly in New York. The prediction for a while seemed likely to be fulfilled. The spring and fall meetings of the club were largely attended by representatives of the cultivated classes of society in our great metropolis. The press lavished all its rhetoric upon glowing descriptions not only of the races, which promised to awaken a national interest in the pleasures of the turf and to result in improving the finest breeds of that noble animal, the horse, and of the undeniably delightful rural scenery in the midst of which the races took place, but also of the splendid variety of vehicles, equally light, strong and beautiful, in which our fashionable men and women drove to Jerome Park, and of the ravishing toilets which the ladies displayed on the balconies of the club house or on the benches of the grand central stand. Wealth and beauty and fashion seemed to become accustomed to regard the Jerome Park as a favorite rendezvous.

But at the fall meeting this year an unaccountable interruption of this course of prosperity appears to have afflicted the American Jockey Club. On the first day, although a bright October sun shone most propitiously, and although some of the best running ever made in this country was to be witnessed, there was a deplorable lack of attendance, both on the part of the great public and of the jeunesse d'ore of New York. Even the members of the club failed to appear in full force. The second and third days were characterized by the same absence of numbers and enthusiasm. On the last day, indeed, the races attracted a larger and a gay crowd than during the rest of the week, but even then a doleful falling off from previous meetings was remarked.

This falling off has been ascribed to different causes. Singularly enough, there are not wanting tongues so malicious as to aver that a certain suspicion of snobbery, of an affectation of Pharisaic "I-am-better-than-thou" pretensions, sufficed to deter many who would gladly have joined in the festivities of the occasion if the management of the races had been more liberal and less exclusive. There are also complaints, more or less loudly whispered, that the President of the American Jockey Club—genial, good-tempered and intelligent as he is—has never acquired the accomplishment of speaking English with a fashionable American accent. We presume that none who thus complain have ever applied to him for a bill of exchange on those world-renowned bankers, the Rothschilds. Otherwise, they would hardly impose on the President of the American Jockey Club the burden of responsibility for the comparative failure of its fall meeting.

It is said that certain members of another superlatively fashionable club, the Manhattan, in which also it has been the fate of Mr. Belmont, as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, to be called to act as a presiding genius, begin to object to his overruling influence. It is added that, grieved, if not disgusted, at the want of appreciation betrayed by these objections and complaints, Mr. Belmont seriously contemplates resigning the presidency of the American Jockey Club and retiring from his exalted position in the Manhattan Club. If he should thus resign and retire suitable resolutions of regret would doubtless be unanimously voted by both these clubs.

After all, however, we shall suspect that the resignation of Mr. President Belmont is but preliminary to his entering upon some grand, splendid mission (similar to that with which Mr. Burlingame has been entrusted by the Emperor of China) to the principalities and Powers of Europe. Mr. Belmont has had the advantage of diplomatic experience, inasmuch as he has already figured conspicuously as a United States Minister to a foreign court. It must be in order to prepare for a still higher post, in case Mr. Seymour should be elected President of the United States, that this prominent ornament of two of our metropolitan clubs contemplates withdrawal. Like Mr. Van Buren, who never got off the donkey on which he used to trot along behind General Jackson without getting on to something better, Mr. Belmont will be perfectly justifiable if the want of appreciation on the part of the exquisites of his two clubs impels him to exchange the positions which they have conferred on him for a position better than anything within their gift. One thing at least is certain—if the prosperity of the American Jockey Club does not revive after his resignation it will not be the fault of Mr. Belmont.

## THE STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.—PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA AND NEBRASKA.

hold their State elections to-day, including their delegations respectively to the next federal House of Representatives and a Legislature, which in Pennsylvania is to elect a United States Senator in place of Buckalew (democrat) and in Indiana one in place of Hendricks (democrat), who is running for Governor. The republicans are pretty sanguine of carrying all these four States; the democrats are not without their hopes of carrying two or three of them, but they have left no stone unturned to save Pennsylvania. Whatever may be the results in these four States to-day we do not expect that they will disturb the prevailing opinion in reference to the grand November election. Any further speculations in reference to this day's work in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or Nebraska are superfluous, in view of the fact that our readers will have the actual results laid before them tomorrow morning.

MORRISSEY TO CONGRESS AGAIN.—John Morrissey is up for Congress again and probably will be returned to the legislative halls of the republic again. And why not? Is he not a representative man of a large class in the community? The gamblers, pugilists and roughs generally are no small portion of our population. Since he was elected to the present Congress an extraordinary impulse has been given to the civilization of the prize ring. As a natural consequence he has become more popular than ever and his chances for re-election greatly improved. The prize ring has been driven from England and was rather declining here; but with the

elevation of such a distinguished member of it to legislative honors all the pugilists of the world are flocking hither. Hence we see a great revival of the civilization of the prize ring among us.

## The Tammany Primaries and the County Nominations.

The giants are arming for the great battle of the present week—or, to speak less figuratively, the Tammany "pugs" are peeling for the primaries which are to be held on Thursday next. There is a pleasant political fiction that the delegates then chosen have the power of nominating candidates for the several offices, Congressional, Legislative and local, to be filled in November, and as the enormous democratic majority in the city renders a nomination by that party equivalent to an election considerable interest is felt in the result of Thursday's preliminary proceedings. We say a "pleasant fiction," because those conversant with the inside workings of Tammany are very well aware that the primaries are nothing more than the carrying out of a form regarded as necessary in order to keep up the show of party action, and that the delegates to the nominating conventions, like the members of the General Committee, are, in fact, only the mouthpieces of its master minds that control and govern the ancient and efficient organization. It is, therefore, in reality, of not so much importance to know whether Patsey O'Rourke goes as a delegate to the County Convention from the First ward, or whether Mickey McSlane is sent to the Congressional Convention from the Bloody Sixth, as it is to discover whose names are on the slate in the new City Hall, or what candidates find favor in the eyes of the Bismarck of the Chamberlainship and the rotund and jovial organizer of the Street Department.

The prizes to be distributed this fall are valuable enough to justify the interest taken in the political lottery. The Registership, made vacant by the unfortunate death of the gallant Miles O'Reilly, is of itself worth a fortune. Its three years' term is good for a clear one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, over and above all political assessments and outgoings whatsoever. There is a Supreme Court Judgeship in the market, and a City Judgeship, which, in the hands of a sharp, avaricious man, can be made largely remunerative. There are Congressional and Assembly districts to be filled, with all their prospective lobby profits looming up grandly in the distance. There is a Supervisorship vacant, with its comfortable pickings and its valuable influence. It is not surprising that with such attractive bait a shoal of hungry fish should be making desperate efforts to secure a nibble, and that the action of the political anglers who stand at the end of the rod, ready to land in their baskets those who swallow the hook, should be watched with intense anxiety. We feel bound in Christian charity, however, to advise all who are wasting their time and their means in attempts to make a little ward capital here and there in the hope that it may help them to secure or retain a good fat office, to save their labor and their money and turn their thoughts to godliness and legitimate work. The men who manage the Tammany organization and dispense its patronage are shrewd, far-seeing and self-reliant. They have already made up their minds to the policy to be pursued this fall, and their plans cannot be shaken or thwarted. Triumphant over the strong combination made to defeat them in the last Democratic State Convention, they have since that signal victory been laboring to heal up the wounds of their former adversaries and to renew combinations calculated to reunite the party and secure the benefit of its full strength in the election. It is well known among those behind the scenes that the November county offices are already parcelled out, and the rumor is that the places will be adroitly sandwiched between inside and outside politicians. Judge Barnard is certain of renomination for the Supreme Court bench, as his promptness, independence and wonderful executive ability render it impossible to dispense with his services. But another judicial office, it is said, remains to satisfy the active young blood and strong Irish element of the city combined. Tweed must go back to the Board of Supervisors; for is not his rotundity an indispensable requisite to the formation of a perfect ring? But there is still the large tub of the Registership, it is argued, to throw to the whale that has just floated into the Tammany harbor. For two of these four county offices at least, say the wisacres in political manœuvring, must be found new, active, vigorous candidates—candidates who will satisfy Irish Americans and American Irishmen; candidates who will bring outside strength into the organization; candidates who have not already made themselves rich out of the offices. By no other policy can Tammany entitle herself to demand, as she will, the renomination of all her special champions of last session for the Legislature and, with one or two exceptions, for Congress.

We may make up our minds, then, that the four county offices, all the Assembly nominations and most of the Congressional districts are already assigned in conformity with the policy and purposes of the managers who hold these matters in their hands and are responsible for the results, good or bad. We have no doubt they will do what they consider best for their party, and their great success as leaders will induce the rank and file to endorse the arrangements they make, however much grumbling and cursing may be heard in the taverns and saloons over lager beer and strong whiskey. But as we remember that the late Dean Richmond set the example of leaving one of the nominations on a State ticket to the Convention, we may yet hope that where an old Congressman is not renominated the wishes of the people may be studied and that some such representative as Charles O'Connor or Hosea B. Perkins may by this means be secured to the city. This, probably, is the most the people can expect, after the division of the four valuable county offices between the present incumbents and the new aspirants on the half-and-half principle, and if they secure this they may think themselves fortunate. In the meantime we advise all interested in the distribution of the spoils that the primaries of Thursday are very important events and that they will have to look higher than the cropped heads of the broken-nosed delegates if they desire to discover the real dispensers of the county nominations.

## The Political Horoscope—Massachusetts and South Carolina.

General Grant is to be next President of the United States, and his election will be the signal for one of the most tremendous political convulsions ever experienced on the American Continent. Underneath the surface of the pending contest there is at present going on a grumbling and rumbling which tell unmistakably of the conflicting nature of the elements at work in the bowels of the old organizations. The loyal portion of the democratic party find themselves, by the action of their National Convention, drawn into association with the anti-war sympathies of the wily Seymour and the bold revolutionary proclamations of his more manly associate, Frank Blair. The radical Jacobins in the republican ranks are compelled by the force of circumstances to rally around the standard of a leader who has no share or sympathy in their policy of violence, malignity and hate. The defeat of Seymour will utterly destroy the present democratic organization and set free the strong inside power that has long been dissatisfied with the rule of the old line leaders. The success of Grant will result in a conservative reaction in the republican party and the separation therefrom of the Butler wing of Congress, together with Wendell Phillips, the anti-slavery societies, Gerrit Smith, Garrison, Susan B. Anthony, Horace Greeley, Cady Stanton, and all the strong-minded women and weak-minded men who are bound to keep society in perpetual hot water. In short, there will be a toppling over of old organizations, a swallowing up of old policy, a caving in of old leaders, a wiping out of old landmarks and a general political shaking up, equalled only by the recent mighty convulsion of nature along the whole western coast of South America.

In the events which must follow this political earthquake the South is destined to play an important part. The radical policy of reconstruction is now an accomplished fact, and the great folly of the democracy lies in refusing to recognize it as such. The States readmitted to representation in Congress are equals in the Union with all their Northern brethren, and there is no power in the North or in the South, in republicans or in democrats, to turn them out of the Union or deprive them of their constitutional rights. The worst of reconstruction is over for them. They have rid themselves of military rule, the experiment of negro suffrage has been tried and has resulted in the adoption of better State constitutions than might have been anticipated, and now there is every indication of the power of the old masters, with their intelligence and means to control the negro vote. The men of the South recognize these facts, and as statesmen they are preparing to avail themselves of the opportunity to recover their old political power and influence in the councils of the nation. It is absurd to suppose that eleven million whites, possessing all the intelligence and all the wealth in the Southern States, will not in the end, under any form of reconstruction, obtain complete political mastery over four million blacks. But in the effort to emancipate their States from partial laws, restrictions and obligations not enforced against all others, the statesmen of the South will receive the aid and sympathy of conservative men of the North. This will form the great issue between future parties, and the reconstructed Southern democracy, raising the banner of equality under the constitution for all the States in the Union, will sweep like a tidal wave over the country and be the successful party of the future.

One of the first Northern men to foresee these results in the "inexorable logic of events" is a Massachusetts statesman who bears an honored historical name. John Quincy Adams, in his letter to the State Central Executive Committee of the democracy of South Carolina, the text of which we republish elsewhere, shows at once a boldness and independence of views that smack of the spirit of his grandfather and a shrewd appreciation of the fact that the true policy of the future must be a renewal of the old Union sentiment and a determination to live together in peace as perfect equals under the constitution. It is a singular and striking event, this plain talk of a Massachusetts descendant from revolutionary sires to the once hot-headed chivalry of South Carolina, the persistent followers of the ignis fatuus of "States rights" and the bold advocates of secession. It may be that in the progress of events the great capital possessed by John Quincy Adams in his honored historical name may gain for him the leadership of the reconstructed democracy, based upon the solid foundation of the united South and stretching out its strong arms over the North and West. It may be that in the old antagonists, Massachusetts and South Carolina, we may yet find the nucleus for a practical and perfect union of the States. Two years ago we had an arm-in-arm convention in the City of Brotherly Love whose fruits were not of the most promising description. More recently we have witnessed an arm-in-arm gathering in this city productive of scarcely any better results. But there may be an event in store for the country in the future similar in character to these, but grander in its results; and we may yet witness, four years from next March, the spectacle of a thoroughly restored Union, symbolized in the persons of John Quincy Adams and Wade Hampton—Massachusetts and South Carolina—marching arm in arm into the White House to take possession as its legitimate occupants for the next Presidential term.

REGISTER.—The registration of voters commences to-day. Every one otherwise qualified to exercise the elective franchise right must bear in mind that unless his name is on the registers' list he cannot vote.

SCARCITY OF VOTERS IN IRELAND.—The Fenian convicts held in Dartmoor State Prison, England, under rule of sentence for all sorts of treasons, felonies and murders are to be set free immediately.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States frigate Frankton was at Lisbon on the 22d ult., awaiting an exchange of her officers for those of the Teodoro.

The Teodoro lay at Gibraltar and was expected to depart for this country about the 25th of the present month.

The United States screw steamer Swatara left Lisbon about the 23d ult. for Cadiz.

The Canadiana, at last accounts in Havre, is ordered home.